UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK

----x 23-CR-99(LJV-JJM)

UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

VS.

Buffalo, New York
MON GOGOLACK, March 1, 2024

SIMON GOGOLACK, also known as Greek, Defendant.

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DETENTION HEARING

TRANSCRIPT OF PROCEEDING
BEFORE MAGISTRATE JUDGE JEREMIAH J. MCCARTHY
UNITED STATES MAGISTRATE JUDGE

TRINI E. ROSS, ESQ.
United States Attorney
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BY: CASEY L. CHALBECK, AUSA
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(Proceedings recorded by electronic audio recording, transcript produced by computer.)

1 PROCEEDINGS 2 3 4 (WHEREUPON, defendant present.) 5 THE CLERK: On the record in criminal proceeding 23-CR-99, United States of America v. Simon Gogolack for a 6 detention hearing. 7 Present in the courtroom are Assistant U.S. Attorneys 8 9 Casey Chalbeck, Nicholas Cooper, Joseph Tripi. Defendant Mr. Gogolack with assistant federal public 10 11 defender Jeffrey Bagley. 12 The Honorable Jeremiah J. McCarthy presiding. 13 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Good afternoon, again, 14 everyone and apologies. We were trying to get somebody from 15 pretrial and can't find anybody but we'll just go ahead. 16 (WHEREUPON, a discussion was held off the record.) 17 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Before we begin, I think 18 this may be relevant to my consideration. 19 Mr. Bagley, Mr. Gogolack refused transport, I think, for 20 the last two occasions? One, I quess, was a miscommunication 21 but do you know why. 22 MR. BAGLEY: I do, Judge. 23 Yeah, so, so we actually had a video conference with

Mr. Gogolack. I was surprised to learn -- as the Court may

know, I wasn't at the Friday appearance where Mr. Gogolack

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didn't make an appearance -- but I learned obviously soon
thereafter that he wasn't there.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Mm-mm.

MR. BAGLEY: He didn't refuse, Judge, the long and short of it. For whatever reason, the jail didn't come and get him my understanding is.

So he's very eager to be here in court, Judge. In fact, he's six hours away so it's very difficult to meet with him.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Yeah, I understand.

MR. BAGLEY: And we had topics that we were going to discuss at our meeting. So it's not a matter of him refusing transport.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Okay. Well, hopefully whatever communications difficulties there are can be straightened out.

Ready to proceed?

MR. COOPER: Government's ready, Judge.

MR. BAGLEY: Judge, yeah, I think we're ready.

I mean, I know that we're ready to proceed. You know, I don't know how the Court wants to handle the issue of the February 15th order.

As the Court knows from my filing, we didn't receive any discovery. I don't know what the government plans to rely on today. I guess maybe the Court wants to hear what they have to say first but.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Well, as I indicated in my February 27th text order, I'm kind of keeping my own view open right now. I did order that the government produce evidence that they're going to rely on. They're saying it's a proffer so it's not really evidence.

I think if they are going to be referring to evidence and if you consider the, as I indicated, if you consider the accuracy of that evidence to be in question, I may require it to be produced and, if necessary, I'll continue the hearing. But I'd like to just see how things unfold with the government's proffer and then I'll hear from you and we'll decide where we go, okay.

MR. BAGLEY: Understood, Judge.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: All right.

MR. COOPER: Judge, here's what I would like to do.

First, I'm going to read to the Court some, some correspondence. The first correspondence is from August 30th, 2023. It was directed to Attorney Robert Baum, who at the time was representing Mr. Gogolack.

It says: "Dear Attorney Baum: As Mr. Gogolack's case is currently charged by criminal complaint and not yet indicted, the government is not yet required by law to provide Rule 16 discovery.

"However, in an effort to facilitate your review of the government's proof and have a meaningful discussion with your

client about the case, the government is voluntarily providing substantial discoverable material early. Enclosed are documents and electronic files as described in more detail below. If any of the materials appear to be missing, please contact me.

"Voluntary early discovery.

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Subject 1: Search warrants, Gogolack's cell phone search warrant, Gogolack ping search warrant, Gogolack premises search warrant, Gogolack trailer/vehicle search warrant.

Subject 2: 296 Scott Avenue search warrant photos, photos from Gogolack premises search warrant.

Subject 3: 296 Scott Ave. search reports, eight FBI reports and documents associated with the search of 296 Scott Avenue. Vehicle and trailer search warrant photos.

This is subject 4: Photos from Gogolack vehicle and trailer search.

Subject 5: Vehicle and trailer search warrant reports.

- 6: FBI reports and documents associated with the FBI search of the Gogolack vehicle and trailer.
- Subject 6: 911 call, underscore Wellsville underscore Gogolack, audio of recording of Gogolack 911 call. CAD report from Gogolack 911 call.
- Subject 7: ATF nexus report. ATF interstate nexus report regarding one firearm and 30 rounds of ammunition

1 | seized from Gogolack's residence.

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Subject 8: Depew Police Department video file player and video files associated with Gogolack's arrest by Depew Police Department and his subsequent recorded interview with the FBI. Depew Police Department arrest report.

Subject 9: Gogolack interview 302, FBI 302 report summarizing and documenting the interview of Gogolack at the Depew Police Department.

Subject 10: Gogolack phone call, 302, FBI 302 report summarizing phone call with Simon Gogolack.

Subject 11: Wellsville Police Department unattended death report. Wellsville Police Department report regarding their response to the unattended death at Gogolack's premises.

Subject 12: Gogolack phone scoped material. A partial extraction of Simon Gogolack's cell phone.

Subject 13: Depew body camera video, two videos of the body camera of the Depew arresting officer.

That was August 30th of 2023.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: And that was --

MR. COOPER: The case was --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: That --

MR. COOPER: -- charged by --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: That was to Mr. Bagley.

MR. COOPER: It was to Mr. Baum and then provided to Mr.

1 Bagley when he took over.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Okay.

MR. COOPER: But the letter initially was addressed to Mr. Baum. They have all that.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Okay.

MR. COOPER: But that's just the start.

September 8th, 2023. "Dear Attorney Bagley: As Mr. Gogolack's case is currently charged by criminal complaint and not yet indicted, the government is not yet required, by law, to provide Rule 16 discovery.

"However, in an effort to facilitate your review of the government's proof and have meaningful discussions with your client about the case, the government is voluntarily providing substantial discoverable material early pursuant to the parties' agreements to enter into a protective order provided by email today."

I'll skip the head -- "Enclosed are documents and electronic files as described in more detail below. If any of the materials appear to be missing, please contact me."

Voluntary early discovery. It covers the search warrants, the search warrant photos and all of the other material that had been previously provided to Attorney Baum. That was a letter to Attorney Bagley and that was sent on September 8th, 2023.

October 19th, 2023, an email from myself to Mr. Bagley:

"Good afternoon, Mr. Bagley. An encrypted flash Drive is available for pick up at the United States Attorney's Office, 138 Delaware Avenue, containing documents as they relate to the above referenced matter. The flash drive has been encrypted and the password is below. Attached are instructions"... Blah blah blah.

And in addition in that October 19th discovery production, the government provided an even more detailed index than the index in the letter that I wrote in September.

In addition to all the materials that had previously been provided, this included Bates numbered discovery from --starting at number 1, ending at number 1,865. Non-Bates numbered discovery included sorted phone conversations from the defendant's cell phone that were labeled by name and in individual folders. And then an entire copy of the defendant's Cellebrite extraction because previously there had only been a partial copy. It's my belief, as I sit here today, that everything, or nearly everything, that was referenced in the prior proffer has been turned over, with the exception of, I can imagine possibly new reports that came in after the fact related to labs. And I believe that even the labs Mr. Bagley references, he references because he has them.

And, so, my expectation today is to proceed by proffer with the facts that are contained in the incredibly detailed

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second superseding indictment, discuss the charges, the presumptions, discuss this Court's prior ruling that the defendant didn't even overcome the presumption and essentially leave this in the Court's hands.

I don't know that I need exhibits to explain to the Court that the defendant is both an obvious danger to the community and an obvious flight risk.

Here's what probation had to say in January:

"Assessment of nonappearance: Prior bench warrant, extensive substance abuse, conflicting information regarding residence, mental health concerns, prior arrests for false impersonation.

Nature and circumstances of the instant offense -assessment of danger: Prior violation of probation, prior
arrest while under supervision, prior arrests and convictions
for similar offenses. Prior felony conviction. Prior
violent felony arrest. Extensive substance abuse. Mental
health concerns.

Nature and circumstances of the instant offense. Here was their recommendation:

"It's the same as their recommendation was back in September. Based on the nature and circumstances of the instant offense and the information outlined herein, the pretrial services office finds there is no condition or combination of conditions to reasonably assure the

defendant's appearance in court or the safety of the community. Therefore, it is respectfully recommended that the defendant be detained pending the outcome of court proceedings."

Here's where we stand. The defendant's charged in Counts 1 through 4 and Counts 6 through --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Well, well --

MR. COOPER: -- through 18.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Well, let me just jump in for a minute. When I granted the motion to reopen the hearing, it was for the reason that Mr. Bagley said he didn't have -- that you were relying on information that he had not been given. You've just recited a voluminous amount of information that he has been given. I want to zero in on what he hasn't been given and whether he's entitled to have it.

Otherwise -- you know, normally I don't reconsider a detention decision. I said I might in this case if there's evidence that wasn't provided to him at the last time and that's, that's the type of evidence that I would want to focus on.

Mr. Bagley, let me just hear from you briefly before we proceed with a proffer.

MR. BAGLEY: Yes, Judge.

The motion to reopen highlighted a couple aspects that I

thought needed --

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MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Yeah, the blood reports or the lack of blood --

MR. BAGLEY: Right, right.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: -- evidence, yeah.

MR. BAGLEY: Right. So that was something that the government did not have at the time that we initially had our detention hearing. They did have it subsequently at other folks' detention hearing and didn't turn it over but they didn't have it at the time that Mr. Gogolack had his hearing.

We did obviously receive that at some point after his hearing and now we're able to review it and point out some of the issues that I think the Court would want to be aware of. And, so, that is an example of the reason that, you know, the Court often requires the government to disclose things that they're relying on and I don't, again, as I said at the beginning of this, I don't know what the government intends to rely on today.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Well, I mean, that, you have now.

MR. BAGLEY: That I have now, correct.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: I mean, one thing that interests me is in your submission of recent -- it's docket number 78, your memorandum in opposition to reopening the hearing.

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At Page 3, you cite an excerpt from Mr. Gogolack's Facebook page.

Frankly, I didn't each realize you could access Facebook from jail. Is that what you're saying?

MS. CHALBECK: Your Honor, that's -- that is an excerpt from Mr. Gogolack's Facebook page and I believe that excerpt is from January -- on or about January 5th. I don't know how Mr. Gogolack made that post but that -- my understanding, in discussing this with the FBI is that that is Mr. Gogolack's Facebook page.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Okay.

MS. CHALBECK: And I think he --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Go ahead.

MS. CHALBECK: I'm sorry, your Honor.

I believe that the document that you're referring to is not the government's response in opposition to Mr. Gogolack's motion to reopen the detention hearing, which is docket number --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: No, no, no.

MS. CHALBECK: 56 --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: No.

MS. CHALBECK: -- but the response.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: By then I had already reopened -- no, I meant it's your response to Gogolack's affirmation so you're arguing in docket number 78 you're

1 arguing that you can proceed by proffer.

MS. CHALBECK: That's correct, your Honor.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Right.

MS. CHALBECK: And the reason why I included that excerpt in response to Mr. Bagley's affirmation was to provide some context as to why the government wished to proceed by proffer and that turns on a concern that Mr. Gogolack essentially openly through his public Facebook posts, and privately, has expressed a desire and an intention to weaponize the discovery process.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: All right. Well, yeah, I just say, regardless of the context in which that came up, that -- I was surprised that somebody could, you know, I guess I'll hear from Mr. Bagley.

I was surprised that somebody could have a Facebook post from, from an incarceration facility. I mean --

MR. BAGLEY: Well --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: -- you learn something new
every day.

MR. BAGLEY: Judge, yeah, I mean, that's part of the issue here, right. I mean, the government makes reference to a number of things like this. We don't have access to it.

We don't -- we have --

we don't -- we have --

MR. COOPER: It's Facebook. You definitely have access. It's public.

1 MR. BAGLEY: We don't -- I didn't interrupt you --2 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Well, yeah. 3 MR. BAGLEY: -- Mr. Cooper and I'd appreciate --MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Well, yeah. Okay. 4 5 MR. BAGLEY: -- you do the same --MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Okay. 6 7 MR. BAGLEY: -- while you read --MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: All right. 8 9 MR. BAGLEY: -- an entire letter. MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Jeff. 10 11 Okay, one at a time. 12 Let him finish and I will come back to you then. 13 Go ahead. 14 MR. BAGLEY: Judge, and again, what it comes down to 15 here is, you know, if you look at the photos, for example, 16 that they relied on in the initial detention hearing. Once 17 we get a chance to review those photos, once we get a chance 18 to examine what it is that they're talking about, there's 19 issues that arise and there's things that the Court would 20 want to know about those photos. 21 Again, with this, all I have is a screenshot and a Word 22 document and a name Simon Gogolack above it. For all we 23 know, this is somebody out there that's trying to play games 24 with, you know, Mr. Gogolack that has it out for 25 Mr. Gogolack. We don't know who made this post.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Well, when you say "for all we know", Mr. Gogolack knows whether that's his Facebook page or not. And I'm not asking him to testify but I mean, he can't -- either it is or it isn't.

MR. BAGLEY: Well --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: He knows whether it is or isn't. And they go on to then on the same page, docket number 78, Page 3, they cite in quotes -- whether it's true or not, I don't know -- but they cite in quotes excerpts from recorded jail cell calls.

Now, we all know that jail cell calls can be recorded and there's no expectation of privacy. So whether these things were said or not, I guess Mr. Gogolack would know whether they were said. And maybe if you want that transcript, that limited transcript of what they're relying on here, that's a different question.

So, Mr. Cooper, back to you now. What did you want to say in that regard, anything else?

MR. COOPER: Yeah, Judge. What I want to say is we -- I would submit that the Court can draw a pretty strong inference that the Facebook post is authenticate, whether he posted it himself from jail or gave his Facebook account information to someone to post on his behalf, based on the fact that his voice is on a recording from jail discussing doing the exact same thing. It's not rocket science. It's

the defendant saying that he's going to out victims and sell his discovery to the press.

So, it's, it's not hard to figure out what's going on.

It's him saying it, that that's what he's going to do. And then it's on his Facebook account. It's publicly accessible -- so I apologize for interrupting Mr. Bagley. I was rude and I shouldn't have done it.

But what I intended to say was that everybody has access to it. We didn't -- did not intend on re-litigating this detention hearing. When it came up, we learned of it pretty, pretty close in time. It's not necessarily something that we're going to use as proof against him at trial but it became relevant when we're discussing reopening the detention hearing. I don't know that it's Rule 16 discoverable that he's talking about selling his discovery.

What I was going to say, Judge, was that if --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Well --

MR. COOPER: -- we're doing this --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Well, I mean, if it's true, if he said what you quote him as saying, that's certainly, in my mind, relates to danger, for one thing.

MR. COOPER: Well, Judge, I'm telling you that we didn't misrep -- misrepresent anything from a jail call in quotes to the Court.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: So you have a tape of a jail

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call, right?
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         MR. COOPER: It's not a tape.
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         MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Or --
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         MR. COOPER: But we have files in the computer that
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     are --
         MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Right.
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         MR. COOPER: -- like audio recordings --
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         MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Okay.
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         MR. COOPER: -- of calls.
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         MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Okay.
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         MR. COOPER: And in Miss Barber's detention hearing, I
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     reviewed quite a few of them with the Court where the
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     defendant --
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         MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Yeah, I know.
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         MR. COOPER: -- talks --
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         MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: I recall.
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         MR. COOPER: -- in detail about his relationship.
         MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Yeah.
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         MR. COOPER: It's him, it's obviously him. Talks about
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    how he should have fled, how he wishes he was in Canada.
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          I mean, this is not a close call for detention. Not --
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     of all the cases that I've worked on, this is in a very small
     subsection of obvious clearcut detention cases. And so with
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     respect to the BlueStar® and Mr. Bagley's concern about the
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    blue star.
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MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: What's a BlueStar®? 1 2 MR. COOPER: It's, it's the reagent that was used --3 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Oh. MR. COOPER: -- by the FBI to check for the presence of 4 5 blood in the basement of Mr. Gogolack's house. You could delete that entirely from your brain and he 6 would still be detained every single day of the week. 7 didn't -- I submit to the Court I don't believe you made your 8 9 detention decision on that basis. 10 The defendant's history and characteristics cry out for 11 detention. The nature and circumstances of the offenses 12 charged cry out for detention. The defendant in his own 13 words talking about wishing he fled to Canada cry out for 14 detention. 15 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Are, are --16 MR. COOPER: Just forget about the BlueStar® --17 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Are the --18 MR. COOPER: -- and detain him. 19 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Are the jail cell calls, that's something he will eventually get in discovery anyway, 20 2.1 correct? 22 MR. COOPER: Correct. And the Court gave us 90 days to 23 produce. 24 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: I understand. 25 MR. COOPER: Because how voluminous this is, there's two

agents -- who are actually, I believe, present in the courtroom here -- who have been working extensively to try to identify pertinent calls to make it easier for the defense to review when they're turned over, as opposed to dumping the massive amount of calls that exist and so we're trying to do this in an orderly fashion. That's what we represent to the court previously.

And I don't believe that moving to reopen a detention hearing can then take that 90 day discovery order that you gave and truncate it down to a week or two weeks. It's not practical. I mean, if -- we're representing to you certain things that were said in jail calls.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: And --

MR. COOPER: We're proceeding by proffer.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: And you're telling me as an officer of the court that you or someone.

MR. COOPER: I've listened to them myself, Judge.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Okay. So you heard that and you heard those statements that are quoted, right?

MR. COOPER: So, Judge, with respect to -- with respect to the calls that I read during Barber's detention proceeding, I listened to all of those calls myself. I took notes on what I, you know, heard to come to court and proceed. With respect to the call regarding selling discovery, I believe it was an agent who brought that call to

our attention. I did not listen to that call myself.

MS. CHALBECK: And I did not listen to that call myself either your Honor but I read that quotation, that exact quotation in an agent's report.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Okay.

MR. BAGLEY: Judge, if I could just --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Yeah, go ahead.

MR. BAGLEY: -- jump in.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Yeah.

MR. BAGLEY: So I'm not asking for the government to produce all of the discovery -- and I think the Court knows that -- in a week when they have 90 days to do that, Judge. What I'm asking is pretty simple. It's please provide the discovery that relates to the detention hearing and they're relying on jail calls. There's -- it sounds like there's two or three of them. Give them to me.

I mean, it happens in this courtroom every day of the week. So it's common practice here. The Court's already ordered it. In the hundreds of cases that this Court has heard in the past, there's never been an issue and if there has been, it's been resolved. I'm not aware of the government ever taking the Court's order to the Second Circuit arguing that they don't have to turn over evidence that they refer to in a detention hearing.

So, that's all I'm asking. I'm not asking for every

piece of evidence. I'm asking for the evidence that they're relying on. And I think there's a good faith basis for it because when they do turn over evidence that they're relying on, there's things that I am reviewing that I want to point out to the Court that may affect its detention decision and if I don't have that stuff, I can't review it and I can't find the problems with it.

MR. COOPER: Judge, we didn't play the jail call for you. We proffered what was in the call.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Yeah.

MR. COOPER: The Second Circuit has said we can proceed by proffer. I am not using evidence and then not turning it over. I'm proffering about the evidence. I'm going to proffer -- my intention today, if we're running a full detention hearing, is to proffer what's contained in the indictment. In order to give him the evidence underlying what's contained in the indictment, it would be 90 -- it would be what we're expected to do in 90 days. And I don't -- there's not like this cherrypicking of things.

If there's something specific that Mr. Bagley wants, like the three calls that I think -- or five calls that I referenced in the Barber detention proceeding, Mr. Bagley has my email address, he can email me and say: Hey, can you get me these five jail calls, that would be helpful to me.

And I'm not going to avoid that. I'm not going to get

in the way. I've been -- I read the letters to the Court of what we produced before the case was indicted in an attempt to avoid this. When Mr. Baum came in for the first time, I gave him a disk -- the Court was here -- I gave him a disk with everything on it. I don't know that that would have worked out for him but Mr. Bagley ended up taking over the case. Massive amounts of discoverable material were turned over at that time. So if it's a couple of calls --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: That's right.

MR. COOPER: -- that he's asking for --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: I, I, I -- refresh my recollection. He -- prior counsel's the one who had technical problems in --

MR. COOPER: He was --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: -- producing --

MR. COOPER: Correct, Judge. I think he was having some health issues. He was a little bit older.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Yeah, gotcha.

MR. COOPER: But Mr. Bagley came on early on. I provided everything that had been provided to Baum to Mr. Bagley, in addition to new material that came out as it came out. If it's three jail calls or five jail calls that Mr. Bagley would like for me to turn over to him, I'll turn those over to him.

But what I'm not going to do is try to get into his role

and figure out which pieces of my discovery he would like. 1 2 I'm working on getting the discovery ready to turn over 3 that... 4 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Yeah. All right, let's do 5 this. You know, I detained him at the last hearing. I don't have in front of me, at least, a transcript of that hearing. 6 I don't think it's been transcribed or filed. I think that 7 would be -- you're going to say something, Casey. 8 9 MS. CHALBECK: Your Honor, the government has a 10 transcript. I'm not sure if it's been docketed but we 11 requested one and the government can provide it. 12 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Okay. And Mr. Bagley 13 doesn't have it then, either, right? 14 MR. BAGLEY: I do not, Judge. 15 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Yeah. So, go ahead and 16 docket that, all right. 17 MS. CHALBECK: Yes, your Honor. 18 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: And that will -- refresh my 19 recollection because I --20 MR. COOPER: I don't know that we're allowed to docket 21 transcripts, Judge. I think --22 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Well, it --23 MR. COOPER: The --24 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Okay.

MR. COOPER: We'll email the court reporter.

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1 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Has the court reporter been 2 paid for it? 3 MR. COOPER: Yeah, okay. 4 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: She's been paid? 5 MS. CHALBECK: Yes. MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Okay. 6 MS. CHALBECK: I think. 7 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Then we can -- one way or 8 9 the other we'll get that docketed. You send it to us and 10 we'll get it docketed, okay. 11 MR. COOPER: Great. 12 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: So I don't want to reinvent 13 that wheel. 14 But I will hear a proffer from you today. I want 15 today's transcript docketed as well. 16 I will give Mr. Bagley an opportunity at the conclusion 17 of your proffer to outline what he wants and then I'll decide 18 whether he gets it --19 MR. COOPER: Okay. 20 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: -- or not, okay. 21 MR. COOPER: Yeah. 22 MR. BAGLEY: Fair enough, Judge. 23 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: And it may be that you'll 24 get that on an expedited schedule beyond the normal discovery 25 deadline. You just said, for example, if there are

particular jail phone calls, you can get them to him. So,
let's take it one step at a time, okay?

MR. COOPER: Sure, Judge.

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MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: So, go ahead.

MR. COOPER: I started. I'll just pick up, I guess, where I left off which is I'm going to ask the Court to incorporate by reference everything that was said at the first detention hearing. That took quite some time. I don't want to say it all over again. You sat here, you heard it and you detained him. I used --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: And I'll tell you I don't have total recall right now --

MR. COOPER: Well --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: -- other than I did detain him. It was a presumption case and I did, I did say, you know, that he could apply for reconsideration based on changed factors which I've allowed but I'm not going to -- just so we all know, I don't have total recall right now of what was said, nor do you.

MR. COOPER: Yeah.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: But I'll consider that proffer together with whatever you have to say today and then Jeff can --

MR. COOPER: Yep.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: -- tell me what he thinks he

1 needs --2 MR. COOPER: Yep. MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: -- to continue on his end of 3 4 the detention hearing, okay? 5 MR. COOPER: So, last time you found that the defendant didn't overcome the presumption. 6 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Right. Right. 7 MR. COOPER: Nothing's changed in that regard, I would 8 9 submit that to your Honor. 10 In fact, the case for detaining him as grown stronger. 11 The jail calls that I proffered with respect to Miss 12 Barber -- which I don't believe we proffered in that initial 13 Gogolack detention hearing -- are something that I would rely 14 on. And I'll get these over. The ones that --15 MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Okav. 16 MR. COOPER: -- I'm relying on right now that I'm going 17 to read, I will pull those recordings and I'll get them

provided to Jeff.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Okay.

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MR. COOPER: October 14th, 2023, at 4:50:45 p.m. calls Cortnie Barber from another inmate's pin. About two minutes and 30 seconds into the call -- about two minutes and 45 seconds in, I'm sorry -- the defendant tells Cortnie Barber I'm on a different line so don't talk about anything -- oh, I'm on a different line so talk about

anything.

At about three minutes and ten seconds into the call,
Cortnie Barber says the only thing that would help us out is
if we both disappeared. This defendant responds: Well,
let's do it, dude. Cortnie Barber says: I'm dead serious.
And Simon Gogolack responds: I'm serious, too. Let's go,
dude, let's get the fuck out of here. I have a better plan
for that than you might ever possibly imagine. Barber
responds: I'm hoping so. The defendant says: I'm farther
along with my plan than you might think. That's why I'm so
pissed off that you didn't set the fucking visit up.

So that's the October 14th, 4:50 p.m. call talking about risk of flight. Here's the defendant in October saying I'm dead serious about fleeing, "let's do it, dude", "I have a better plan than you could possibly imagine". Those were his words.

October 25, 2023 at 12:23 p.m. About 14 minutes and 30 seconds into the call, Gogolack and Barber discuss how, quote, "methadone makes you cloudy".

About 15 minutes into the call, Barber states: We don't need to be held down by anything. If we got to go, we got to go.

This defendant states: Exactly, dude. That's why I'm not in Canada because I was thinking, fuck, what am I going to do if I'm sick as fuck. I'm not going to be able to get

anywhere, otherwise, I would have went to Canada already and
we wouldn't even be dealing with this shit.

Barber states: Yeah, I'm working on my special enhanced ID.

And Gogolack states: Yeah, we've got to talk in person, do that. Get it.

Barber states: I know, I fucking need cheddar -- in a reference to money.

And Gogolack responds: If you see one that looks like me, fucking get it, too.

And Barber states: I know.

And then the defendant asks her how much money she needs.

Again, Judge, talking about risk of flight, here's the defendant in his own words saying if he hadn't been stuck on methadone, he would have fled to Canada before being arrested. That's consistent with the pretrial services report telling you that he's a risk of flight so significantly that you should remand him.

November 1st, 2023, 12:54 p.m. the defendant calls Cortnie Barber from a different inmate's pin again.

Every time I say that, this Court should be thinking about why he's calling from a different inmate's pin. It's because he's attempting to avoid law enforcement detection.

About four minutes into the call, the defendant

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discusses the time period between his Depew traffic stop on August 2nd and his arrest on August 23rd.

The defendant states: If I had known the feds weren't going to arrest me, that would have been so much funner.

Barber responds: No, we should have taken the truck and gone like I told you we should have.

And this defendant says: I know, dude.

And Barber responds: Out of New York State.

And the defendant responds: You know my plan. I think my plan was the best and we just didn't do it.

Again, discussing their plans to flee.

November 6th, 2023 at 11:23 a.m. Gogolack calls Barber. About four minutes and 30 seconds into the call Barber tells Gogolack that until she sees him she isn't going to eat, she isn't going to sleep and everyone was going to fucking die. That was more Barber related.

November 27th, 2023, 12:28 p.m. at the onset of the call, Barber discusses going to the airport, essentially fleeing. Gogolack told Barber to trust someone to get down with the home team and keep doing what we do, get money and live life.

At approximately 12 minutes and 15 seconds into the call, Barber continues discussing leaving and told Gogolack if someone wants her to go somewhere, she will if it helps her family.

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On December 6th, 2023, phone call at 6:47 p.m. in the beginning of the call, Barber again tells Gogolack that she thinks she's being followed.

At about 6 minutes and 33 seconds into the call,

Gogolack tells Barber that if he needed her to disappear, he
would tell her.

So the jail calls, Judge, obvious plans to flee. Open. They discuss from a different inmate's pin where they don't think the government can listen, how they had planned to flee before he was arrested. Were the Court to release this defendant and set the strictest possible conditions, an ankle monitor, this man is going to cut it off and flee. The Court should not do that.

Let's talk about the second superseding indictment. So at the time you detained the defendant previously, my recollection is that he was charged by criminal complaint with a limited number of offenses. There was a 924(c) offense charged. Perhaps maintaining a drug involved premises in the complaint but the complaint did not contain nearly the amount of --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Well --

MR. COOPER: -- charges --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Well, let me just -- I'm looking at the docket. Actually he was indicted on -- the complaint was August 17th. The first indictment was on

September 13th and I believe that was the day of the detention hearing, as well.

MR. COOPER: Got it.

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So indicted in the first indictment. We're now on the second superseding indictment.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Right.

MR. COOPER: So two iterations later.

As the defendant stands today, he's charged in an obstruction conspiracy in Count 1 relating to the death of a witness.

He's charged in Count 2 with a witness tampering conspiracy related to the death of a federal witness.

He's charged in Count 3 with a witness retaliation conspiracy related to the death of a federal witness.

He's charged in Count 4 with distribution of fentanyl resulting in death, the person that he distributed fentanyl to, resulting in her death was that same federal witness, that count, Count 4 carries a mandatory minimum penalty of 20 years in prison. The maximum penalty is life.

When considering whether the defendant has an incentive to flee, this Court should consider Count 4 in the second superseding indictment. If convicted, the defendant is facing a minimum of 20 years on that one count. Count 6, narcotics conspiracy.

Count 7, maintaining a drug involved premises.

Count 8 the defendant is indicted for a 924(c) offense under title 18. Based on that offense, the defendant is facing a 5-year mandatory minimum term of imprisonment, required by operation of law, to run consecutive to any other penalty imposed in the case.

So just by being convicted of Count 4 and Count 8, the defendant would be facing a mandatory minimum term of incarceration of 25 years. The maximum penalty would be life.

Count 9, the defendant's charged with a 922(g).

Count 10, a 922(g).

Counts 11 and 12 are kidnapping counts for which the maximum penalty allowed by law is life.

Counts 13 through 18 are various tampering with witness counts, not related to the death of the federal witness but with relation to the victims in the kidnapping offenses in Counts 11 and 12.

That indictment, Judge, a Grand Jury determined that there was probable cause to believe that the defendant committed each of those crimes charged. Those various counts contained in the second superseding indictment carry a presumption that the defendant should be detained because he's a danger to the community. I think that the facts that were proffered by the government in the first detention hearing, including the PowerPoint, underscore the danger that

the defendant poses to the community. Photographs from the defendant's phone showing drugs and firearms mixed together sitting on a passenger seat of a vehicle underscore the weight of the evidence related to the 924(c) offense, the narcotics conspiracy. The defendant's text messages establish the strength of Count 4, the distribution of fentanyl resulting in death — the defendant's own words in his post-arrest statements underscore the significance of the government's proof with respect to the distribution of fentanyl resulting in death.

To be clear, the defendant does not make like an outright open admission to distributing fentanyl resulting in that witness's death. What you'll see when you observe the chronology of defendant's statements is numerous different accounts of the days leading up to Crystal Quinn's death, the witness' death. Judge, I don't think that there's much more factually that the Court needs outside of what was contained in the government's proffer in the past.

To address for a moment the BlueStar®, the reagent that's used to discover the presence of blood in the basement, the BlueStar® reagent lit up showing the presence of blood. It's my recollection as I sit here, that that's what the government proffered to the Court at the previous detention hearing, that it lit up indicating the presence of blood.

When we got additional reports related to that, we turned them over to the defense. None of those reports indicate that the defendant did not kidnap the victims related to the kidnapping counts. Those reports don't conflict with the accounts by the victims. I think what Mr. Bagley brought to the Court's attention -- and he can correct me if I'm wrong, I'm sure he will -- is that the victim's blood was not linked to whatever the reagent lit up as a result of it. That doesn't indicate that it wasn't blood and it doesn't indicate that it wasn't the victim's blood. There's just --MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: I, I --

MR. COOPER: -- not a report yet --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: I think --

MR. COOPER: -- saying that.

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MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: If I recall what

Mr. Bagley's submission said is that it was inconclusive as to whether it was blood, anybody's blood or not.

MR. COOPER: I think Ms. Chalbeck can speak to that in more detail.

MS. CHALBECK: Yes, your Honor, that that was, I believe, Mr. Bagley's representation and that is in the report.

I noted, however, in the government's response, that the test that the FBI forensic's laboratory uses, it's called a

pheno -- I'm going to mispronounce this I'm sorry, a

phenolphthalein test and it's highly sensitive to blood. And

all of the -- I spoke later with an FBI forensics, like a lab

technician or scientist who actually conducts these kind of

tests in the lab, and she told me that the FBI doesn't even

use confirmatory testing any more for blood outside of this

phenolphthalein test because typically to have a confirmation

of blood, you need a larger volume of blood than what you can

typically access in a crime scene. So you could, for

instance, if you had like a pool of blood but if you're

swabbing a wall and you just obtain traces of blood, you

would not be able to then obtain a confirmatory test because

it requires a greater quantity of blood than the initial

phenolphthalein test requires.

And that phenolphthalein test -- this is on Page 16.

And that phenolphthalein test -- this is on Page 16, footnote 2 of the government's response, that's docket 56 -- is highly sensitive to blood. It's not specific to human blood. If Mr. Gogolack were slaughtering chickens in his basement -- there's no evidence that he was, we didn't find any feathers -- but if he were, then the phenolphthalein test would pick up that blood. But it would also pick up human blood. The FBI is not going to state in its report that that's a confirmatory test because it isn't but it's so highly sensitive to blood that they don't even use confirmatory tests as a matter of course now. And that's

something that the government explains in its brief.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Okay.

MR. COOPER: And so where I would leave off on the blood, Judge, is if you eliminate that completely from the government's proffer as to why the defendant should be detained, he should still be detained. It wasn't like this was some close call case and that's what pushed the Court over the edge when you detained him originally. Certainly since then, now that he's indicted for three separate conspiracy offenses related to the death of a federal witness, for a distribution of fentanyl resulting in death, this case is not a close call for detention from the government's perspective, Judge.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Okay. Thank you.

Here's my suggestion, Mr. Bagley, you can react to it.

I'll hear from you today if you want but I think it would

make more sense to get the transcript of this proceeding

prepared. It shouldn't take long. Jeff, you can then

indicate which items of evidence that you do not yet have you

feel you need. I'll decide whether you get them and you can

either make a written proffer once I make that decision or we

can come back and you can make an oral proffer.

I'll just say for everybody's benefit, I did detain him originally. I don't think my decision is based on any particular aspect of the proffer. But to cite one example

which was not before me the last time, these jailhouse calls about taking off, if they, in fact, were said -- and I have no reason to doubt counsel right now; but you'll get those Jeff -- that's highly relevant to me, particularly given now the more enhanced charges that Mr. Gogolack faces.

So if you want to proffer today, you're welcome to. I just think it might make more sense to proceed in that orderly fashion.

But what do you want to do?

MR. BAGLEY: Yes, Judge.

I don't have a problem with that suggestion. I'm happy to submit in writing the things that we'll be requesting and then, I guess, based, maybe based on that -- so, as I understand it, I'll submit something making requests. The Court will rule on that at a date after that. I can either submit something with respect to a proffer for Mr. Gogolack's release --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Yeah.

MR. BAGLEY: -- or we can come back here and do it again.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Right, we'll decide that. And if you submit something, the government will have an opportunity to respond.

But I don't know that it is formally part of today's proffer but it is before me and we've discussed it earlier.

I also -- the jail call about in which he allegedly says he's going to sell the names of his victims, I'm going to sell the names in discovery, I think that should be produced to him, as well --

MR. COOPER: Judge --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: -- because --

MR. COOPER: -- I think what we'll do is we'll put together a folder with a disk that contains the calls I read from today --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Yeah.

MR. COOPER: -- and then the call that the agent referenced in a report that Ms. Chalbeck included in our brief. We'll give that to Jeff, and we'll give it to the Court as well, and I've referenced some specific times for the calls so when you have the transcript, you won't have to listen -- I mean, a lot of them are 30 minute calls.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Yeah.

MR. COOPER: And listening to them is quite awful. So maybe you can skip to the points --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Yeah.

MR. COOPER: -- that are relevant --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: You know --

MR. COOPER: -- and listen for yourself --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Okay.

MR. COOPER: -- to the defendant's voice.

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MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Just for everybody's benefit, I'm keeping an open mind but I think -- and I'm not going to prejudge anything other than I have already decided once. So I think everybody should know -- and, Mr. Bagley, you should know -- that in my mind as I sit here today, you face a real uphill battle but I'll consider what you have to say. Okay? Judge, I just ask if we're going to come MR. COOPER: back, is there any chance we could come back between the time it takes Mr. Bagley to file something and the government to produce it would it be possible to come back in early April because we're in the middle of a two-month long trial right now and it's quite taxing to --MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Yeah, yeah, we'll, we'll do that. I'm not going to give you a date right now because I don't know how quickly things are going to go. MR. COOPER: I appreciate that. Thank you. MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Is that trial going to be over you think by --MR. COOPER: I think by the first or second week in April we should be concluded. MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Okay. All right. MR. COOPER: Yeah, hopefully. MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Yeah, we'll talk about a date down --

1 MR. COOPER: Thank you.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: -- the road. In fairness to Mr. Gogolack, he's entitled to a determination.

MR. BAGLEY: Yeah, Judge, I was going to say, I don't mind, you know, like trying to accommodate. I know the rigors of trial can be, can be substantial, Judge. I think putting it off for a month and a half is a little bit much, Judge, but I'm happy --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: We'll see.

MR. BAGLEY: -- to --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: We'll see where we go because, as I said, you know, you can -- when you get the information that I say you can have, then you can make your submission or we can come back but we'll work that through. I'm also out of town for about ten days in the middle of March. So, we'll work something out. I'll try to make it as soon as reasonably possible, consistent with everybody's interests and schedules, okay.

MR. COOPER: Yeah, if it has to be sooner, Judge, we would just ask for a Friday because literally all the attorneys on that case are --

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Right.

MR. COOPER: -- also on this case.

MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Right.

Thank you, all.

Jeff, in the meanwhile, I understand what you say about Mr. Gogolack wanting to be here, I appreciate that. I don't know what these communication problems were but they should be straightened out, you know, it's not on you, but I don't know why he wasn't brought in on the previous occasions. MR. BAGLEY: Yes, Judge. You know, we've had some issues with Ohio in the past but I plan to try to address that maybe with the Marshals. MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Okay. All right. MR. BAGLEY: Thank you. MAGISTRATE JUDGE MCCARTHY: Thank you, all. Have a good weekend. (WHEREUPON, proceedings adjourned.)

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                       CERTIFICATE OF TRANSCRIBER
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               In accordance with 28, U.S.C., 753(b), I
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     certify that this is a true and correct record of proceedings
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     from the official audio recording of the
     proceedings held in the United States District Court
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     for the Western District of New York before the
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     Honorable Jeremiah J. McCarthy on March 1, 2024.
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